UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN

An Evening Daily by the Students in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

J. E. CRASHOFF - - Managing Editor.

UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN ASSOCIATION, INC.
EARLE PEARSON, President.
VAUGHN BRYANT, Secretary.
FRANCIS STEWART, Treasurer.
C. A. HARVEY — J. F. WILLIAMS
HARRY D. GUY — JAMES G. MAY
DAVID R. DEXTER — TRUMAN TALLEY.

OFFICE: 18 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHONE 55.

Entered at the Postoffice of Columbia, Mo., as second-class mail matter.

By carrier $4; by mail $3 the year.

Address all communications to
UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN
Columbia, Mo.

WHY NOT A NEW JAIL?

The matter of providing a sanitary and model jail for the county prisoners in Boone county has been a "tabled issue" the last year. After the defeat of the measure some time ago its supporters agreed that it should be brought up again at the expiration of the time limit for another bond election. It won't be long until this time will arrive.

As has been pointed out in the past, the present quarters for county prisoners is small and unsanitary. Another fault the campaigners held against it was that the segregation of the persons could not be arranged in the present building because of the lack of cells and other facilities. This doubtless is the most important fault, for at times it is necessary to place persons there who are far from criminals but who are forced to associate with those who are serving sentences or awaiting a trip to Jefferson City.

The building has been in service for about half a century. Every man who favors better treatment of the lawbreakers, thereby lessening criminality, should see that his influence for a better jail here is exerted.

CHARACTER IN POLITICS.

The most effective method of improving politics in the United States is to interest men of character and ability in public life. Rather than the condemnation of politics because of undersirable conditions, a helpful and lasting reform might be possible by such men.

Ward bosses exist because of the absence of the voter's interest. Many persons are indifferent as to the right of suffrage. Such men are easily influenced, and may become the victims of political leaders. When ordinarily voters are disinterested, men higher up are usually indifferent unless they depend on political influence.

It is, then, encouraging that such a man as Woodrow Wilson, a university president and practical man of the world, realizes the needs of public life and devotes his attention to helpful reform. The scholar, minister and journalist can better serve society by aiding in a purification of our political system than by calling attention to conditions which are supposed to be beyond control.

WITH ROOM FOR A GENIUS.

Would James Whitcomb Riley have been a poet if he had been educated in public schools, graduated from a high school, and had a degree conferred upon him from a college?

Would he ever have become a poet had there been no opposition to his writing verse?

Would the problems of logic, which he necessarily would have studied and solved, closed his eyes to the frost on the pumpkin and the fodder in the shock?

These are three questions that were asked by an Indiana college president at a meeting of the school teachers of the state in an address in which he said the colleges of today did much damage as well as good. He said that he did not believe it the duty of the school teacher to mold the mind of a student, but that the time better spent in removing the incumbrances that prevented the mind from following its natural bent.

"In our country we have no Longfellow, Whittier or Lowell at present, and only a few men like James Whitcomb Riley, who are innocent of high school and college training," he said. "Our educational system has done some damage as well as a vast amount of good. For years this problem of how to maintain a system that will be elastic enough to permit individual development has been uppermost in my mind. The man who solves this proposition to evolve an unsystematic system will be hailed by me as the greatest in the field of education."

This presents a problem which, of course, is important. At the same time it would be hard to deny that individualism is strengthened by proper school work It is very well to have a striking individuality to begin with, but this cannot grow and expand without contact with other individuals and higher ideals. The man who thinks that he is able to live and work on the resources nature gave him without developing them will soon find his energy and his talent exhausted. The average man cannot expand alone. We hardly think it can be successfully refuted that the college offers this necessary equipment and also, as a rule, plenty of room for individual development.

FACTORY LAWS IN TOWNS.

Women of the state are urging more stringent labor laws to govern the factories in Missouri, particularly factories in the small towns. When the factory laws of a few years ago limited work in the larger cities many factories in the smaller towns sprang up. These factories, it is alleged, are in many places violating the laws that apply to the larger cities.

Violations of child and woman labor law standards in the smaller towns are more easily perpetrated, it is said, as the scattering of the factories and the employing of a comparatively small number of persons prevents compact and unified resistance. It is easier to employ a few children and force them to work under unfair conditions when there are only a hundred or so employed in the whole factory than it is in cities where inspectors and larger number of employes keep conditions suitable.

What is good for the larger cities is good for the smaller ones they argue—and rightly. The growth of the factories in the small towns is due in the main part to easier laws and regulations. These factories should be placed under the same rules as the larger ones, and the employes are entitled to just as much consideration and protection.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN

The decrease in the rural population of Missouri does not appear so bad since the statement from the census bureau concerning land values has been made public. According to the same authorities which said that the farmers of Missouri were flocking to the cities, comes a statement that the land the farmers cultivate is worth twice as much as it was ten years ago.

As land prices have increased since the beginning of the human race, this is to be expected. But at first glace the falling off of the rural population and the doubling of the farm values seem inconsistent when put side by side. Where farm land was worth $24.82 an acre in 1900, it is estimated to be worth $49.56 now.

This increase is nearly the same over the United States. Farm lands are rapidly becoming more valuable because of the natural increase in population and the necessary increase in production that is required, and the growing importance of the farm in the world today. Back-to-the-farm movements and the position of the farm in the present industrial world is ever increasing more rapidly.

This is especially true in Missouri. Primarily an agricultural state, its greatest growth should be and is along this line. The position of the farmer is about the safest and firmest of any today, and the fact that farm lands are more valuable is inducing many others to join the agricultural ranks.

Former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee granted 956 pardons in three years, an average of six a week. Of these 152 were to murderers. The governor's term expired this month. The few prisoners left in the penitentiary will be sorry to see him go.

"What are you kicking about?" Think of the poor instructor who is reading all those examination papers this week.

The College World.

A College Course in Printing.

If, as might appear logical, the arts were rated "fine" in strict accordance with the percentage of those able to understand their technical principles and appreciate their calculated effects, printing would perhaps have to be recognized as nearly the finest of the fine arts. For every hundred who can intelligently look at a painting or listen to the performance of a symphony, there is probably but one who can turn the pages of a well-made book and pass a criticism upon its typographical appearance, and the quality of its paper and impression. Printing, for most persons, and for persons of acknowledged taste at that, is taken for granted, and printed matter, of what sort soever, so long as it is sufficiently legible to serve its primary purpose as a medium of communication, receives scarcely a moment's attention or consideration for its own sake. Much of this same indifference is, it must be confessed, shown by the majority of printers themselves.

Yet printing has a splendid history and a proud record of achievement. Even in this country it had a classic period during the middle of the last century when the books of some American publishers challenged not unfavorable comparison with those of Pickering, who loved to style himself "the English disciple of Aldus." Today fine printing is largely confined to certain very special purposes, on the theory that well-made books appeal to only a limited class, though we are inclined to think that if the publishers were willing to do a little pioneer work, this public might be greatly extended. At all events, there is great room for improvement both among the patrons and the practitioners of the art, and in the general taste of the community. It is for this reason that we find interesting and significant the official details of the course in printing at Harvard University.

It is the first course of the kind offered by any higher institution of learning in the United States, and is, we believe, partly the result of the determined effort made for some years by the Boston Society of Printers to procure recognition of the need for the regular education of the members of their own craft in its technique and in the principles of design as applied to it. The plans, however, appear to have been shaped in a broad spirit to apply as well to the needs of the ordinary student as to the specialist in printing. Thus we read of one course offered by the department of fine arts. It consists of lectures on the history of printing. One cannot help thinking with regret of what Harvard's great professor of fine arts, who was an ardent collector, bibliographer, and connoiseur of printing, might have made of such a course with its infinite possibilities for suggesting the relation of typography to allied branches of taste. A more important course falls within the new Harvard Graduate School of Business, and covers history, materials, design and practice. The technical instruction will offer to the student a "survey of the materials and processes connected with printing—ink, paper, type, printing machinery, etc.—each division of the general subject being in charge of a professional expert." For the second of the two years' course—this, it may be noted, is subsidiary to the general business training—there will be advanced instruction in business practice in printing, involving visits to plants, reports, etc., and probably also in the application of the principles of design to pr'nting—its architectonic, in other words.

Much will depend upon the taste, knowledge, and ability of the instructors in these several branches. But well conducted and harmonized, the combined courses ought to give the student a thorough grasp on his subject as a whole, and fit him to undertake the practice of his craft in an intelligent and enlightened manner. We regard as a good sign the emphasis laid upon the practical aspect of printing, and the acceptance of modern commercial conditions. William Morris viewed with ill-concealed distaste the spectacle of his pressmen with their sticky sheets, and thought longingly of the mediaeval scribe with his bottles of red, blue and black ink. But Morris was a medievalist, and printing belongs to modern times rather than to the Middle Ages. He also defined the ideal book as one fashioned without regard to the exigencies of commerce. It is doubtful, if we accept this definition, whether an ideal book has ever been conceived, much less executed. Certainly Mr. De Vinne, in his Grolier Club book, "Notable Italian Printers of the Fifteenth Century," showed clearly that those printers sought to conform to the tastes of their contemporaries in a way that would render their enterprises profitable, though they often failed in this, and were ruined. Even Morries could hardly have carried on his work at the Kelmscott Press if he had not happened to please others than himself; while the shortcomings of his books prove that, even under the favorable conditions of his experiment, it may be disastrous to enjoy too much freedom from the commercial demands which are often a corrective to extravagant personal eccentricities. Both commercially and mechanically, the best printers that England produced in the nineteenth century, the Whittinghams—men incomparably closer to Morris's craftsman idea than was Morris himself—were not only the leaders in typographic taste and fineness of impression, but in business capacity and in inventive ingenuity as brought to bear upon the mechanics of printing, paper-making, and the rest.

If the Middle Ages left printing the legacy of a noble artistic ideal, the Renaissance emphasized its mission of utility. The two ends which printing may, therefore, with historic justification attempt to serve are beauty and usefulness. These are by no means incompatible; and if at times they have seemed so, this is due in part to the ignorance of the ordinary printer and of his public, but largely also to those revivers of the art who have not been satisfied to draw their idealism from the Middle Ages, but have sought to restore the precise forms of that period as well, without reference to modern standards and needs. It is only through the mastery of a medium and of the current means of production and merchandising, that excellence in any art becomes general.—New York Nation.

Viewpoints.

A History of the Church

Editor The Missourian: Histories of ethics, journalism, philosophy, education, the Jewish people, the English people, America and other continents are given in courses at the University, but no history of the church has yet been given. The Bible college has made its announcements for the second semester, yet this course does not appear on the curriculum.

To some extent it is touched upon in the department of history in the University, but this is only as the church is connected with the history of Europe. It therefore seems that this smattering is not enough and it falls as a duty to the Bible College to establish a course of this nature, giving University credit for it. The subject, it seems, justifies the action.

Church and State are twin words in the history of Europe. Of the state we are well informed because of the instruction given, but of the church a somewhat hazy idea is possessed by most students of the Bible and others. That such a course would be appreciated can hardly be doubted. It would in many cases serve as a partial foundation for many of the present Bible College courses, and would be of aid to a student of European history. F. E.

Josephine, Transmississippi Cow

No other feature of the recent Land Show in St. Louis was a center of more interest than the fine portrait of Josephine—not life size, but drawn on a scale enabling some of her more generous proportions to be appreciated—which hung on the walls of the College of Agriculture exhibit.

The whole world is a pretty big thing to stack up against, but that is what Josephine did, and she held her own in the competition in a way that struck dismay to all antagonists. Missouri's cow of higher endeavor positively showed herself to be the greatest three months cow, the greatest six months cow, the greatest ten months cow and even the greatest eleven months cow in the universe. Only a slight variation from form prevented her from showing herself to be also the greatest twelve months cow. That record still belongs to an unstart cow, Colantha Fourth Johanna, up in Wisconsin, but Missouri is satisfied.

Take one of the white grizzly bears of Missouri off the State Seal and put Josephine, rampant and also regardant proper, in its place. There's a little too much grizzly on that seal, anyway, and of State fauna Josephine is now the chief. She did what no other cow ever did before in milk production in eleven months. If she didn't also do what no other cow ever did before in twelve months, she certainly did her best.

With all the State, high-brows as well as low-brows, hanging up three sheets on Josephine, victorious suffragette, the sixteen-hand Missouri mule who does not appeal to the high-brows will have to look to his laurels. —St. Louis Republic.

GIRL TO HAVE POULTRY FARM

St. Louis Cafe Cashier Buys Tract in Illinois—Use Scentific Methods.

ST. LOUIS.—Miss Estell Nelms, weariest of counting the shekels as they roll into the coffers of the owners of the Buckingham, has arranged for a poultry farm, all her own, which she will operate on an 80-acre tract of land she has acquired near Centralia, Ill.

This farm is to be conducted on a scientific basis. She has read many works on the subject of fowl raising and is prepared to put her theories into practice. She will raise only high class breeds and they must conform to her ideas in plumage. She has ordered New York's latest in incubators and brooders and will install them on her farm.

She says the allurements of the city, with its cafes, its theaters and its artificialities, make no appeal to her, and she is glad she has heeded to the "back to the farm" call. —St. Louis Times.